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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

December 20, 1918. Temperature 71.

Rainfall 0.00.

Humidity 84.

December 20, 1917. Temperature 68.

No. 17,944

十二月二十日八十八百九千壹

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1918

午庚戌年十一月廿四日

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

NO EMIGRATION TILL AUTUMN.

ALL SHIPS REQUIRED.

LONDON, December 18th.
 A statement issued by the Press Bureau says that in view of the General shipping situation, and the urgent requirements for the repatriation of the various expeditionary forces, and their dependents, little or no shipping will be available for emigrant traffic before next autumn at the earliest.

FLIGHT TO INDIA.

LONDON, December 18th.
 The Press Bureau issues the statement that the Handley Page machine which General MacEwan was flying from London to India has reached Pisa. It was somewhat delayed by bad weather.

LORD MILNER ON SIBERIA.

LONDON, December 18th.
 The Press Bureau states that Lord Milner, replying to a correspondent, stated that the Allied Forces of which the British form only a small proportion, were sent to Russia because the Bolsheviks were assisting our enemies in every possible way. The Bolsheviks action released hundreds of thousands of Germans for the Western front and caused Romania to fall into German hands. They handed over the Black Sea Fleet to the Germans and treacherously attacked the Czechs, Slovaks, who endeavored to leave Russia to fight for their own country's freedom. Furthermore it was necessary to protect the vast quantity of the Allies military stores at Archangel and Vladivostok.

WHY ALLIES MUST REMAIN.

The intervention proved successful, and the Czech Slovaks were saved. The resources of Siberia and South Eastern Russia were denied the enemy, and the Northern Ports of European Russia were prevented from becoming German submarine bases from where our North Sea barrage could have been turned. These important achievements contributed materially to Germany's defeat. In the course of the Allied intervention thousands of Russians fought on the side of the Allies. It would be an abominable betrayal to leave them to the tender mercies of their and our enemies because our own immediate purposes had been served.

FLYER REACHES CALCUTTA.

LONDON, December 18th.
 The Press Bureau announces that the Handley Page machine, flying from Ipswich to Karachi, with Major-General Salmon, has landed at Calcutta.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALIAN INDEMNITY.

ROME, December 18th.
 In the Chamber, the Premier, Signor Orlando, stated that a Commission presided over by a Judge of the highest rank, had been appointed to assess the cost of the damage done by the enemy.
 An Inter-Allied Commission would sit in London to centralise the work of ascertaining the amount of damage, and study the capabilities of the enemy Powers for paying compensation.
 Signor Orlando paid a warm tribute to Britain, and said that the war would not have been won if Britain had not ensured maritime commerce, and blockaded the enemy, and if she had not, with traditional tenacity, so bravely faced the submarine war and transformed her "contemptible little army," to use the Kaiser's phrase, into a formidable national army which covered itself with glory in France, Italy, Balkans, and Asia Minor. (Great and prolonged applause.)

MORE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

PARIS, December 18th.
 The Financial Convention signed at Treves, on the occasion of the renewal of the Armistice, provides that Germany shall not dispose of metal, specie bills or assets, or movable securities held abroad except with the consent of the Allies.
 Germany will take measures for regulating as quickly as possible the conditions under which interested parties would be able to obtain the restitution of titles, deeds, bills of exchange, inventories, and re-entry into possession of their sequestered property.

KING OF ITALY.

PARIS, December 18th.
 A Havas message says:—
 The arrangements for the King of Italy's visit to Paris next Thursday are similar to those made for King George and King Albert. He will occupy apartments in the Quai d'Orsay. President Wilson will visit the King, but will not take part in the festivities.

WAR MEASURES CEASING.

WASHINGTON, December 18th.
 The resignation is announced of the Cotton Distribution Committee of the War Trade Board, and the revocation of their regulations.
 The War Industries Board will also allow the American people to use their fabrics to arrive on December 21st.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 18th.
 The silver market is very quiet.
 LONDON, December 19th.
 The maximum price of silver has been fixed at 48 7/16d.

GENERAL MACKENSEN INTERVIEWED.

LATER.
 A message from Budapest states that the Government has interviewed General Mackensen. General Mackensen was recently reported to be in Berlin, so he apparently returned to Hungary.

THE OCCUPATION.

FRENCH AT MAINZ.

MARZ, December 18th.
 A large and silent crowd watched the entry of Generals Fayolle and Mangin at the head of the French troops. When the march-past ended General Fayolle and Mangin rode to the palace of the Duke of Hesse, where they received 20 of the leading inhabitants, including two ecclesiastics.

The deputation was ranged in a semi-circle in the great hall of the palace. Those of the leading citizens who were forward and in short speeches said they were willing to work loyally under the French.

After their speeches had been translated General Fayolle said "I am going to say to you frankly what is in my mind."

FRENCH GENERAL'S HOME TRUTHS.

Then, perhaps, the first time in the course of the war a distinguished Frenchman, talking face to face with the enemy, gave an incisive and candid review of their actions in war-time, and the world's opinion of them. He told them that the war which Germany forced upon the world was the most unjust and most cruel ever known, and was marked by barbarity which received world-wide condemnation. Germany, after violating Belgium, had savaged the whole of the Northern Provinces of France, destroyed villages, after villages, carried off to Germany furniture, treasures, jewels and machinery. "That is not war. It is armed robbery." To-day in France and Belgium thousands of families are homeless, their soil turned into desert. That is the situation, for which you remain responsible. You made of terrorism a system of war.

He added that he knew they feared reprisals for these crimes, but they might rely on the traditions of France. We cannot forget the evil you have done us, but we will never make your women and children responsible for them, or destroy for the mere pleasure of doing damage. You need not fear for your persons or goods if you loyally accept General Mangin's orders. Think yourselves happy to have a front to a hero who has been faithful to the principles of justice.

General Fayolle spoke in French, which was interpreted.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

OFFICIAL ENTERTAINMENTS OVER.

PARIS, December 17th.
 A Havas message says:—
 President Wilson's official visit to Paris came to a close last night, with the most extraordinary manifestations experienced within living memory.

At a ceremony at the Hotel de Ville a grateful tribute was paid to the sister Republic whose aid assured victory to the Allied arms.

President Wilson's speech at the Hotel de Ville was a denunciation of Germany's aggression, an emphatic endorsement of the French cause, and a clear indication of unity of policy between the Allies and the United States.

The Americans are fully cognizant of the abominable methods of the Germans, the cruel suffering wantonly inflicted, the infamous devastations in France and Belgium.

President Wilson, who was deeply touched with the warmth of the reception he received, said: "I shall always remember it as one of the unique and inspiring experiences of my life."

The official entertainment having ended at the Hotel de Ville, President Wilson went to work yesterday. In the afternoon he had three important conferences with Mr. Clemenceau, at the War Office, Mr. Venetie and General Pershing.

BULGARIA NOT A REPUBLIC.

BOHRIS STILL KING.

LONDON, December 17th.
 Telegraphic communication with Bulgaria has practically ceased for several weeks.
 News now comes from Sofia showing that the German reports of the abdication and flight of King Boris, and the establishment of a Republic, are unfounded. The King is still in Sofia, and the Government is still in existence.

King Boris is still King, and his conduct is still the subject of the German propaganda Ministry's efforts.

The German reports of the abdication and flight of King Boris, and the establishment of a Republic, are unfounded. The King is still in Sofia, and the Government is still in existence.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The case in which Chan Wan Sang and Kwan Po Sang, employees of the Wai Hang Firm, were charged with falsifying with intent to defraud certain accounts books of the firm was resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon.

Mr. F. Y. d'Almeida appeared to prosecute on behalf of several partners of the firm, and the accused were defended by Mr. J. H. Gardner. Young Kwong Chin, a clerk employed by Mr. J. H. Setti, the Receiver appointed by the prosecuting partners, questioned by Mr. d'Almeida, said that the books (produced) with others were taken by the Receiver from the firm on December 10. There were several leaves torn off the book.

Lai Teuk Yin, a partner of the Wai Hang Firm, deposed that he received information on December 2 that the books were being altered. He went to the shop and saw the two accused in the process of taking out the leaves from the account books.

Kwan Po Sang was also copying out the accounts. Witness questioned them, but they returned no answer. When he saw them taking out the leaves on which the name of Wong Long Hin appeared and substituting those bearing the name of Kwong Cheuk Chi, one of the partners, in its place, he remonstrated with them, and they told him they would talk over the matter with him later on.

Kwan Cheuk Chi was never appointed as assistant manager. The real assistant manager was Wong Soon Hin, who was employed on a salary of \$20 a month. His name used to be entered in the roll of the guild of bankers and money-changers (of which the Wai Hang Firm was one) as assistant manager. As the result of the alterations, Kwong Cheuk Chi's name appeared at every place where Wong Soon Hin's name used to be. These alterations were effected by the two accused. Witness was only the nominal manager, the real authority resting with Chan Wan Sang, the first defendant, who had the authority delegated to him by Li Cheuk Sang, a former manager.

Mr. Gardner said he understood that Kwan Po Sang was instructed by the other defendants and others to make the actual alterations. Mr. d'Almeida, in reply, said that a person may be guilty of falsifying although he did not do it with his own hands.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardner, witness said that the Wai Hang Firm was not in a thriving condition. It had occasionally suffered losses, and when the falsification was discovered, he had adopted the necessary step of applying for a warrant for the arrest of the defendants. Kwan Po Sang, the second defendant, must have derived benefit from the alterations he made in the accounts, and he would prove this to be the case when the books came to be reviewed. He and Wong Long Hin were the founders of the business, the latter having invested \$1,000 as capital.

Mr. Gardner informed his Worship that Wong Loong Hin, the assistant manager, had failed to produce \$500 to swell the capital as he had promised. Kwong Cheuk Chi managed to secure \$500, and it was then arranged between Wong Loong Hin and Kwong Cheuk Chi that the latter should be in the former's shoes as to position and salary. This was denied by witness.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

FRENCH WOMEN SAVED CROPS OF THE COUNTRY.

Unlike the women of Great Britain, French women had to endure no input and waiting for their government's summons to service. It was natural that France, where conscription instantly, dramatically, called active men away from civil life, should be the first to summons its women, for we saw just at the moment when the crops and the approaching famine demanded attention.

Viviani turned at once to his countrywomen. His proclamation to the women of France was posted in every village; it read: "You country calls to you to complete the work of gathering the crops. The wheat is not sown, and the time of harvest approaches. I beg you to maintain the life of our nation. Harvest the wheat, harvest and prepare for that of next year. Your Government's harvest service to you summons."

The response was a matter of a few days. Women, and not only women, were working the fields, and the harvest was being gathered. The Government's harvest service to you summons."

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.
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 Indian Motors Cycles 7.9 H.P. 580
 Liberty Drive 2 1/2 H.P. outboard 150
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 Scripps Marine Motors 27 H.P. 2,400
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 8 H.P. Stationary Engine 1,200
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COMMERCIAL

COTTON MILL DEAL

Nearly half a million spindles will be brought under the control by the amalgamation of the following three Lancashire cotton concerns—

Spindles.
John Ashworth, Ltd., Bolton and Pendlebury 150,000
R. H. Buckley and Sons, Moseley and Stalybridge 260,000
Mill Hill Spinning Company, Bolton 80,000

Total 490,000

The three firms have been bought by Mr. James White and Mr. A. L. Ormond. They were bought separately, and the decision to amalgamate the businesses was not reached until afterwards. No far-reaching cotton combines, such as was rumoured, is contemplated. They purchase one of three only, and covers the mills, land and machinery, reserves, stock, cash, etc., of the firms concerned. Little change is anticipated in the continuity of management. The Bolton business of John Harwood and Sons is not included in the amalgamation. This was bought by members of the same group at an earlier date and sold to a Yorkshire manufacturer.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for September show that last month's imports were valued at £27,072,297, compared with £26,272,433 in the corresponding month of last year, an increase of £1,799,864. Exports totalled £40,152,143, against £43,444,194, a decrease of £3,292,051. For the first three-quarters of the year imports were valued at £260,212,732, compared with £279,886,558 in the first nine months of last year, an increase of £192,673,826, while for the same period exports amounted to £274,151,427, a decrease of £12,937,601. Re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise last month were valued at £1,720,223, against £1,153,410 in September of last year, a fall of £1,249,182; and for the nine months they totalled £22,807,030, against £26,528,000, a decrease of £3,720,970.

The total imports of raw silk in September were 122,653 lbs., valued at £188,060, against 83,531 lbs., valued at £20,909, in 1917. For the nine months the imports amounted to 1,770,333 lbs., valued at £2,063,740, against 793,981 lbs., valued at £277,944, last year. In the month under notice 1,180 tons of tin in blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs were imported, their value being £222,443, these figures comparing with 1,525 tons, with a value of £264,203, in the corresponding month of last year. The total import of tin to end of September is 9,500 tons, valued at £2,106,702, against 20,518 tons, valued at £4,406,065, last year. The bonded warehouse account shows that the total quantity of tea remaining in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom, on Sept. 30 was 91,131,000 lbs. (34,350,000 lbs. last year).

MESSRS. VICKERS, LTD.

Mr. Douglas Vickers, presiding at the 50th annual meeting of Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., said that during the past year they had inaugurated a policy, which was later adjusted by the Ministry of Munitions, of employing to the fullest extent their works. The result was an enormous increase in output. This ran into 25 millions for their company alone, and 20 millions when they reckoned inter-work deliveries. These figures were not reflected in the profit and loss. The company was so limited by Acts of Parliament that the account bore little relation to the year to which it belonged, but rather was a reflection of the profits in the three pre-war years, which went to make the standard period. The profit paid out to the shareholders on their money invested was only about £270,000, and these figures only represented 34 per cent. on the smaller turnover, which did not take into account inter-work deliveries, or 6 per cent. if taken on the major sum.

By December next the second debentures 4 per cent. shown at £308,000 would have been reduced to £200,000, and the third debentures shown at £750,000 would by the same date (December 2) be reduced to £200,000, showing that the company had written off £1,391,000 of these two debenture issues.

Coming to the peace preparations of the company, it was interesting to note that his remarks on this subject at their April meeting brought numerous suggestions, including some from America, the speech having been reprinted in the United States Consular report. They expected a largely increased output in ships, railway material, motor car engines, turbines, and electrical material, and also of tractors, gas engines, land boilers, wood products, sewing machines, and repetition work generally. It would be necessary to have large stocks of such products in their own and their agents' warehouses, and that would mean more capital sunk in their work. They would also probably have to do a great deal more financing and it was possible they might have to join with banks in financing undertakings in respect of that they would expect returns not only for the money advanced but for the money advanced.

The Germans made a great deal of this form of trade in the past, and it is hoped that the same would not be done to them after the war. These were the remarks that the shareholders heard, and they were very much interested in them. The company had a very good year, and the shareholders were very much interested in them.

U-BOAT COMMANDER.

A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE.

A junior wireless operator named George Shearman, of Waltham, Abbey, states that his boat, bound for the Argentine, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine, says a Home paper. The vessel was struck amidships, and the crew took to the boats, the captain following after he had destroyed all documents likely to be useful to the enemy. For some time nothing was seen of the submarine. Then, suddenly, she rose to the surface only a few yards away. The commander ordered the British skipper to go alongside, and with four of the crew he was taken on board the submarine and questioned. The German commander, who said he was a graduate of Cambridge University, allowed the men to return to the vessel for more food and water. He expressed his hatred of submarine warfare, but said he had to carry out orders. He added that the people in Germany were weary of the war, and said that there was much suffering and privation in the country because of the scarcity of food supplies. No butter substitute could be bought under 7s. 6d. a lb., and soap was practically unobtainable. The British crew were eventually picked up by a Japanese boat, and taken to New York.

HANKOW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND EUROPEAN PEACE.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Hankow is trying to have delegates recommended by the United Chambers of Commerce of the whole of China to attend the peace conference in Europe by supporting the views of the businessmen of Hankow and also to ask the Peking Government to get the existing treaties with foreign Powers, which are not on an equal footing with foreign Powers, revised at the peace conference.

off their debentures, and then raising new capital, was that the debenture bond was rather a burden on the company, and the directors never liked it. Debentures also imposed the necessity of repayment, year by year, and demanded the company of its proper capital. They felt at the same time they were doing the company a good turn in asking them to take the place of debenture holders.

CHEMICALS.

Sir S. W. Rowe and Co., Ltd., of Manchester, reported on November 1 that during October a falling away in demand has been noticeable, due no doubt to a certain extent to the opinion held in many quarters that an early suspension of hostilities may be looked for, and, until the position is more clearly defined, there is a hesitancy about further commitments. Meanwhile manufacturers are kept busy on orders already booked and, generally speaking, there is no accumulation of stock and values on the whole remain steady. Sulphate of Copper continues quiet especially for export and prices are unchanged. Green Copperas is moving well and some forward business has been placed. Business in Phosphate of Soda has slackened somewhat but makers are heavily sold ahead. Tartaric Acid and Cream of Tartar continue in short supply and prices are higher. Citric Acid is also dearer at 4s. 10d. per lb. with every appearance of further advances. Oxalic Acid is unchanged in price but the demand has eased off. More business is passing in Yellow Prussiate of Potash and Soda but only for near delivery, buyers showing little disposition to cover for next year. Arsenic is quieter but the price is unchanged. There is a strong demand for Borax and Boracic Acid and the price of the latter has just been advanced a further 4s. per ton. The export enquiry for Saltpetre and Muric acid of Antiochia continues and licences are now being granted more freely. Carbonate of Potash is in only moderate request and the price is a little lower. In Montreal Potash the market is nominal in the absence of stock both in Canada and on this side. The position of Nitrate and Acetates of Lead is unchanged. The demand continues for Alum and Sulphate of Alumina. Bleaching Powder remains scarce. There is a good enquiry for Caustic Soda, Hessian being more easily obtainable. Ammonia Alkali is in steady request. Pitch continues in fair demand and prices for export are firm; the freight position is, however, still difficult and an export licence is now required. Ordes Carbolic Acid is scarce and prices remain firm. There is a strong demand for both Liquid and Crystal Carbolic Acid, especially for export; stocks are low and makers are heavily booked. Creosote oil is unchanged, supplies being readily absorbed by official requirements. Toluenes and Benzolene are also unchanged. Government figures. The position in Sulphate of Ammonia is unaltered, any quantities remaining after Government requirements are met being quickly taken up by home orders. Solvent Naphtha remains steady with a moderate demand and supplies are fairly plentiful.

Summaries.—Good business has been done in Japanese. Prices for shipment stocks are very low and holders are making full figures. Dextrin is moving well at high prices. Supplies of Powdered Barytes continue short, especially for the best white qualities. Talcum Soap is in good supply and prices are firm.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MEMBER, FRANK AND CO. LTD.

QUOTATIONS.

Singapore, Dec. 19th.	
Alor Gajah (R)	3.80 3.70
Amal Malay (P)	2.40 2.30
Ayer Hitam (S)	13.00 12.00
Ayer Kuning (R)	1.30 1.40
Ayer Melak (R)	2.80 2.70
Ayer Panas (R)	11.00 11.50
Bakowia (R)	8.00 8.10
Bakut (R)	1.00 1.10
Batang Buar (R)	13.50 14.00
Batu Lintang (R)	1.10 1.50pm
Bukit Jelobong (R)	0.60 0.70
Bukit Kall (R)	1.10 1.20
Bukit Kapor (R)	2.70 2.80
Bukit K. B. (R)	0.80 0.85
Bukit Timah (R)	11.00
Changkat S'ang (R)	6.00 9.00
Glensay Pita (R)	1.85 2.00
Haytor (R)	6.00 6.00
Indragiri (R)	6.90 7.10
Jeram (R)	1.30 1.80
Jerah (R)	1.70 1.85
Kamanan (R)	4.50 5.00
Kedah (R)	3.45 3.75
Kelamak R. (R)	7.00 7.50
Kempas (R)	8.00 8.50
Kluang (R)	1.00 6.00
Lunas (R)	8.50 9.00
Malaka Pita (R)	2.80 2.70
Malakoff (R)	4.60 4.80
Mandal-Tekong (R)	0.80 0.90
Margot (R)	5.75 6.25
New Serendah (R)	4.25 4.50
Nyalas (R)	7.85 8.10
Pajam (R)	11.00 13.00 rtd.
Pantai (R)	1.50 1.60
Parit Perak (R)	2.85 2.85
Perak River (R)	2.85 2.85
Pulau Baling (R)	4.00 4.75
Puiggor (R)	0.70 0.80
Radella (R)	11.00 11.50
Sandycroft (R)	3.75 4.00
Sundai (R)	7.50 7.75
Sambong (R)	0.30 0.40
Sungei Bagan (R)	3.75 4.00
Sungei Patah (R)	4.00 0.50pm
Tambak (R)	1.05 1.15
Tapak (R)	18.00 19.00
Telik Anson (R)	11.50 12.50
Temerloh (R)	1.10 1.80
Trafalgar (R)	1.00 1.20
Ulu Pandan (R)	0.80 0.90
United Malacca (R)	1.25 1.35
Utan Simpan (R)	3.10 3.50

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd. Hongkong.

From	Address
Shanghai	Sanyik
Shanghai	Miss Chenwong, 3rd Floor, 37 Douglas Street, (2).
Shanghai	Lisanyan
Shanghai	Kongkai Hungfitchong, West Point.
New York	George Soll, Hongkong Hotel.
Shanghai	Chengyuan, No. 11 China Wine Shop.
Wafuku	Tanaka, 60 Kaifoku.
Nagasaki	Chen Woke.
Shanghai	Tanung.
Shanghai	No. 181 Wanchayton.
Shanghai	Shengchi.
Shanghai	Leong Shien Street.
Shanghai	Chongchikman Leong, 23 Yungshing.
Nagasaki	Yipwain, 2nd Floor, 20 Des Vaux Road, Off.
Kobe	Liyuehsin Kienke.
Shanghai	Kongchong.
Osaka	Shuings.
Tokyo	Kanbayashi Matenara Hotel.
Shanghai	Lassigne.
Shanghai	Szeongritian Tsouptien.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong, 12th December, 1918:

From	Address
Clement	Cairo
Horsea Clark	America
Orandi	Chong.
Orandi	Chong.
Yoshida	Takow
Nagoya	Mori

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS.

To guard the baby or young child against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. These Tablets are a mild laxative which will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that when the stomach and bowels are in good order colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good; and that he will thrive and be happy. Baby's Own Tablets also cure vomiting, feverishness, indigestion, and colic worms. They make teething easy; are guaranteed to be free from opiates and perfectly harmless. Sold by chemists, or by mail at 60 cents the box, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Broadway Road, Shanghai.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

When your child has whooping cough, be careful to keep the child's bowels regular by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as may be required. This remedy will also loosen the tough mucus and make it easier to expectorate. It is the most successful remedy for whooping cough, and is perfectly safe for all ages. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

NOTIFICATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

6.50 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. 10 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

NATURALITY EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Road.

Des Vaux Road Station.

Reservations and tickets for a valid fare for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office, Des Vaux Road Station.

Payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compostore order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

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HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 20th DECEMBER.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

Barren.

Hongkong Bank 72 1/2

Central Bank 40 1/2

North China Bank 11 1/2

Union Bank 9 1/2

Yongtze Bank 8 1/2

Far Eastern Bank 7 1/2

First Insurance 10 1/2

China Fire Ins. 10 1/2

Hongkong Fire Ins. 10 1/2

Shanghai Fire Ins. 10 1/2

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